

## NEW SERIES--VOL. I, NO. 23

Miles appears to have been a firm believer in government bonds, for on Monday last he had several persons in the market place of \$5,000 each.







TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

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The steamship Mexico was fired and burned at the New Orleans wharf yesterday.

Sam Houston has been appointed supervising inspector of steamboats for the Sixth district.

The strong-minded women raised the devil generally in the Equal Rights Convention, New York, yesterday.

The cabinet will decide against paying the three millions subsidy to the Kansas branch of the Union Pacific road.

The Washington navyyard employees have formally protested against the reduction of pay offered by Bore, who want pay in full for eight hours labor.

The Alabama papers contain a call to form immigration companies. Colonel Lee Crandall, an ex-New Orleans merchant, is at the head of the movement.

A Montreal dispatch says advice has been received there that the Privy Council of England is considering the relinquishment of all her colonies excepting India.

It has leaked out that Reverdy Johnson executed literally the orders of President Johnson and Mr. Seward in the Alabama treaty, and that they thanked him for what he did.

The London Times says the British Government has conceded everything it intends to concede on the Alabama question, and that it would not submit to arbitration at all.

A national executive committee of negroes interviewed the President, and assured him if he would appoint negroes to office North, it would give a death blow to all objections to their holding office in the South. Grant said he would think about it.

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GLORY.

Red Tape vs. Crippled Soldiers—How the Government Rewards its Disabled Servitors.

From the Chicago Tribune, 10th.

Daniel Wilberg enlisted in the Forty-third Illinois infantry, September, 1861. He was then a mere lad, 35 years of age, a native of Sweden, and an enthusiastic believer in the abstract idea of liberty, freedom and equality, as he supposed them to exist in his adopted country.

Private Wilberg served faithfully and honorably, risking his life in battle, as every true soldier has been ready to do. But at last he met with an accident that has disabled him for the remainder of his days, and though the casualty was not directly attributable to the work of the enemy, yet, as the injured man was at the time an individual portion of a great military force, in the theater of war, and under the control of a government that had bound itself by solemn promise to look after the welfare of each of its members, he has as much right to expect a perfect fulfillment of every obligation as though he had suffered harm in the heat of battle.

Shortly after the bloody and decisive contest of Pittsburg Landing, Wilberg was ordered to assist in removing some stores from a commissary depot, near the headquarters of the army. There were but few men detailed for the work, and consequently each one had more to perform than was required. As the men were lifting and carrying of an unusually heavy bundle of goods resulted in the permanent injury of Wilberg's spine. In a few days he became unable to move, and was taken to the hospital.

During the month of January, 1863, he was discharged from service, as a person totally unfit for duty, and sent to his home in this city in late May. In a few months after his arrival here, he made application in regular form for the pension that he was entitled to, and after waiting a long, weary time, received a curt epistle from the War Department at Washington.

This letter, which was received on nothing but a profusion of startling headlines, and an extraordinary amount of red tape embellishments, informed the crippled veteran that, owing to some insignificant error in the wording of his solicitation, the request could not be granted.

Another application was immediately made out, and likewise refused, on about about two months ago, Mr. Daniel Wilberg had filed his ninth request for the pitifully meager stipend of a pension due him six years ago. His certificates of permanent, lifelong disability have been signed by such competent physicians as Drs. Lyman, Hatch and Lynn, each of whom have regularly testified that Wilberg is justly entitled to governmental assistance.

In the meantime the injured man, distorted and suffering, is dragging out a miserable life, while he is taking in washing that she may be able to eke out a scanty subsistence for them both.

The reason assigned by the profoundly muddle-headed employees at the Washington circumspection office, for refusing Mr. Wilberg's last application, is so especially brilliant that it will bear publicity. He is informed that his last request was not made out, as it was not in the proper form, and that he must apply for a new one.

There seems to be an abundant field for the trenchant pen of some graphic Yankee Dickens in this "every man his rights" country of ours. When such a one shall arise, ready and able to apply the literary whip to the abominations of red tape and delay, as manifested in every branch of the government, he will find abundant material for the display of his genius, in cases that drive the "circumlocution office" and "Jandryce vs. Jandryce," of the great novelist, quite into the shade.

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS RESIGN.

Another Legislative Wrangle.

LOUISVILLE.

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Church said present but not voting. Mr. Lassie replied—I understand my resignation has been tendered and accepted.

Mr. Church—If I have put him put down as present and not voting.

The Lieutenant Governor—Call the roll through. We will fix that all right.

Mr. Church—If I have put him put down as present and not voting.

The Lieutenant Governor—We will dispose of this question when we get through with the roll.

When Mr. Lee's name was called, that gentleman said he has resigned and announced his resignation. The remainder of the roll was not heard because of cries of order and objection.

Mr. Smith's name was called, Mr. Robinson, of Madison, said present but not voting.

The roll call having been completed, the Lieutenant Governor said the Secretary reports the following facts—27 ayes, 1 no, and ten present but not voting. [Applause, cheers and shouts.] Mr. Stein—I order the following resolution.

Resolved, That it be entered on the Journal of the Senate that upon the call of the ayes and nays upon the passage of the joint resolution ratifying the Constitution of the United States, the following Senators were present: Messrs. Carson, Gibson, Henderson, Lee, Lee, Morgan, Sherman, Smith, Denbo, and Johnson.

Mr. Sherrod—I enter my solemn protest against the roll call, because I am not a Senator of the State of Indiana.

Mr. Gifford—I want the Journal to show that I was present, but announced to the Senate that my resignation was handed and accepted.

Mr. Church—Mr. President, if the Senator has resigned he has no business talking here. Mr. Johnson, of Montgomery, has resigned, and consequently has no right to put his name there at all. The names reported as present but not voting should be called to my knowledge whether they have resigned or not.

Mr. Kelley—Mr. President, the Senators from Franklin [Mr. Gifford] and Orange [Mr. Sherrod] have resigned themselves as Senators, by speaking on this floor since the passage of the joint resolution.

Mr. Craven—Mr. President, I think the pending resolutions of the Senate should be entered on the Journal for the simple reason that these gentlemen, whose names are mentioned, were in the body of the Senate, and they were not members of the Senate, and unless official information is here, we have to recognize them as Senators.

Mr. Stein—Call for the previous question. The Lieutenant Governor put the question, and said—I think the previous question is seconded. As many as favor the passage of the resolution, say aye. The yeas and nays were called, and the resolution was adopted.

HOUSE. A call determined fifty-one members present. On motion, the House adjourned to 2 o'clock.

A proposition was offered by Mr. Overmeyer, and read for information, that the House will proceed to consider upon the bill for the relief of the Senate, and after not exceeding two hours' consideration will proceed to vote finally upon its amendments; that at 4 o'clock, P. M., or as soon as the speaker shall be disposed of, not later than 4 P. M., the House will take up the bill [H. R. 119] known as the Morgan bill, and after not exceeding two hours' consideration will proceed to vote finally upon its amendments; that at 4 o'clock, P. M., or as soon as the speaker shall be disposed of, not later than 4 P. M., the House will take up the bill [H. R. 119] known as the Morgan bill, and after not exceeding two hours' consideration will proceed to vote finally upon its amendments; that at 4 o'clock, P. M., or as soon as the speaker shall be disposed of, not later than 4 P. M., the House will take up the bill [H. 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